



## DONS MUST TRUNDLE

## UNCLE SAM WANTS A CLEAR FIELD IN CUBA.

Spain Applies for a Postponement of the Final Date of Evacuation, but is Denied.

## NEW YEAR'S DAY THE LIMIT.

## AMERICAN CONTROL WILL THEN BE FULLY INAUGURATED.

Capt. McCalla Gives Up the Maria. Spanish Ready to Reply to America's Ultimatum—Strain in Havana Intense.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The government has renewed and strengthened its determination that the Spanish evacuation of Cuba and the American occupation shall not be deferred beyond January 1, next. This conclusion has been communicated to the Spanish government within the last few days, in answer to an urgent request that the date of evacuation be put off because of the large number of Spanish troops remaining on the island, who, it was represented, could not be moved before January 1.

Not being a subject which could be treated by the Paris commissioners, or at Havana, the request of the Spanish government was forwarded to Washington through the French embassy, which received also and forwarded by cable the refusal of this government to put off the date of assuming American control.

## BLACK ASSASSINS.

## Outrage Committed by Fiends in American Uniforms.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 15.—[By West Indian Cable.] An incident occurred last night at San Luis, about twenty-five miles north of Santiago, which caused a great deal of ill-feeling among the Cubans and considerable annoyance among the United States military officers here.

All the colored regiments are encamped in the neighborhood of San Luis. They were sent there virtually to get them out of the way, because of the difficulty experienced in feeding them. The colored officers seem to have little or no regard for their men, and officers and private are often seen drinking together with arms around each other's necks and behaving in other ways not calculated to inspire respect for the American troops among the Cubans. It was expected that the advancing end of the great Leonid group was sharply marked, and that there were few scattering particles ahead of it.

[Signed.] "JAMES E. KEELER."

## USE FOR BEETLES.

## EXPERIMENTS PROVE THEM THE ENEMY OF SCALE INSECTS.

An Invaluable Discovery to the Orange-growers of California, Which Industry These Scale Insects Threatened to Annihilate.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Local entomologists have been interested by the news that has come by way of Washington of the result of shipment of beetles made by Dr. Howard, an entomologist of the United States and the Superintendent of Agriculture to the Department of Agriculture of Portugal.

The beetle question is known to science as Novus Cardinals. Its home is in Australia, from which country it was introduced into California several years ago by the Board of Horticulture of that State. It was hoped that it would be a prey upon the mite or fluted scale that was ravaging the orange groves of California. The hope was well founded and the beetle, which is the natural enemy of the scale insect, is believed to have saved the California orange industry from annihilation.

It ate up the scale bugs with rapidity, checking the multiplication and causing an end of the pest. According to the Washington dispatch, a like result has taken place in Portugal. Dr. Howard received an appeal for aid from the Portuguese authorities in September of 1896, when the scale pest was ravaging the orange and lemon groves along the River Tagus. In October of last year, Dr. Howard secured from the State Board of Horticulture of California, about sixty specimens of Australian beetle, in adult state, and some in larvae. These were packed in moss with a quantity of scale insects for food on the way, and were then transmitted to Portugal by mail. Only five of the beetles survived.

In November another colony was obtained in California and forwarded from New York by direct steamer to Lisbon, of which one male and five females survived. Beetles are noted for their fecundity, and within a few months their progeny numbered thousands. These were distributed about the city of Lisbon, when they at once set to work upon a feast of the scale bugs ready at hand. The latest advice that has reached Washington state that the beetles now number millions and are rapidly ridding the country of the pest.

## KEEPING FAITH.

Joe Jefferson Sending His Sons to Star in His Plays.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Joseph Jefferson, the famous actor, has issued the following statement, which contains some interesting information:

"I am reluctantly compelled, under the advice of physicians, to seek temporary rest owing to my physical condition. In order to keep faith with the managers under whom I have contracts to produce "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Indians" I have decided to allow my sons, Thomas and William Jefferson, to proceed with Rip Van Winkle and Bob Acres. They have been acting practically all their lives, and I feel confident that they will give creditable presentations of these roles."

"I submit this to the theater-goers of America with the fullest confidence that they will give consideration to the representation of the above-named characters. My own support from the company will remain intact for the tour."

Jefferson's retirement from the stage is only temporary.

## Copyright Association's Appeal.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Times publishes to-morrow a circular from the secretary of the Copyright Association, who appeals to the Anglo-American Commission at Washington to endeavor to induce the United States to repeal the manufacturing clauses of the Copyright Act of 1891, which he says would be a valuable proof of the sincerity of the good-will the United States now displays toward England.

## TO SUPERINTEND SAN PEDRO WORK.

## SHE'S NO GOOD.

Capt. McCalla Thinks Maria Cannot Be Saved.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Capt. McCalla, after examining the Teresa, has wired the Navy Department that in his opinion it will be impossible to rescue the ship.

PUBLIC MUSTN'T KNOW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A representative of the Chas. E. Merritt Wrecking Company was asked today about the report that the contract of the company with the government made the former responsible for the Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa from the time she left Santiago until she should be sold. "I was not," he said, "aware of any news paper talk. All that we know is newspaper talk. Besides, it is not time for the public to know anything of the matter."

## SIDE LIGHTS.

## Army Officers Expect Trouble With Aguilalido.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SEATTLE (Wash.), Nov. 15.—Capt. John Barnson, commander of the United States transport Arizona, arrived here today from Manila on leave of absence.

Capt. Barnson left Manila September 24. He said the general impression among army officers was that when the Peace Commission concluded its labors the United States troops will have serious trouble with the native Admiral Dewey told him that Aguilalido was not only unreliable, but treacherous. It is said that Aguilalido has promised his men that immediately upon the withdrawal of the Spaniards he would declare war against the United States. He says he will kill off American soldiers faster than the United States government can ship men to the islands.

Capt. Barnson stated there is a difference of opinion between the naval and military men regarding the retention of the Philippines. The naval men strongly favor and military officers oppose it.

## CUBAN TARIFF RATES.

## Special Commissioner Porter Makes Some Suggestions.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Hon. Robert P. Porter, special commissioner for the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico, presented his report to the President and Secretary of the Treasury today. The report submitted goes very fully into the financial and economical conditions of Cuba. There are some supplementary reports yet to be made.

Mr. Porter examined both in the United States and Cuba four hundred witnesses, all of whose testimony is published in the appendix of the report. Mr. Porter has also submitted for the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury a complete revision of the tariff in the form of a new bill, which will be examined by the experts of the treasury department and, if approved, will be promulgated by the President and take effect on the 1st of October.

The first important point to come into the possession of the United States is a tariff. Commissioner Porter says: "The present tariff was made by Spaniards for Spain, in the interest of the Spaniards." That seems to be the only principle in it. On any other theory it was inexplicable. In adopting for an exigency measure the rate of duty which Spain levied for her own commodities, the United States acted wisely. Those rates, however, full of inequalities and not leveled on any sound principle, but the heads Spain wins and tails Cuba loses' which prevails in the whole fiscal fabric. It was found that the only way to remove the inequalities, equalize the rates of duty, increase the revenue for the expenses of administering the government of the island," the report says.

There are several answers to this question. The general answer is that by reason of fraudulent classifications and smuggling the revenue collected never found its way into the treasury of that island nor out of it.

Mr. Porter says: "The cupidity and rapacity of the Spanish official in Cuba is beyond conception, and, if we may judge by the results at Santiago, the United States officers will be able to collect as much revenue on a tariff the duties of which are more than a half or nearly two-thirds less under the iniquitous law now in force."

The report also contains an analysis and definition of Cuba, in which the effect of the new tariff on the revenue and other sources of revenue are explained and discussed. To the question, "With such a large reduction of duties, is it possible to secure revenue for the expenses of administering the government of the island?" the report says:

"There are several answers to this question. The general answer is that by reason of fraudulent classifications and smuggling the revenue collected never found its way into the treasury of that island nor out of it."

Mr. Porter says: "The cupidity and rapacity of the Spanish official in Cuba is beyond conception, and, if we may judge by the results at Santiago, the United States officers will be able to collect as much revenue on a tariff the duties of which are more than a half or nearly two-thirds less under the iniquitous law now in force."

Mr. Porter submits a table, showing the average annual customehouse revenue in the island of Cuba from 1886 to 1897, inclusive, to have been \$12,645,884. He also gives an analysis of the Cuban budget, showing how much revenue is required and how much may reasonably be expected from the tariff to be enforced. The next most important subject reached in the report is the question of the value of the Spanish money in the United States. It says in part: "Although Cuba is supplied with many kinds of depreciated currency, the established basis is strictly gold, and in any commercial engagement the value is understood to be in gold unless specified to the contrary."

The report also takes and statement made on this subject have been unanimous in favor of the Chicago market.

The Spanish silver money current in the island is only taken at the daily value which is fixed principally by the continually fluctuating value of the Spanish money in European markets.

Mr. Porter then takes up the question of taxation, and discusses the abolition of certain taxes, especially that known as the consumption tax, on the killing of cattle, which is an taxation that greatly increases the price of meat to the people.

Another tax which will fall of its weight when the United States forces

take control of the island, is the "cadastral" or head tax, which varies in amount from a few cents to \$100, according to the rank and importance of the individual.

Mr. Porter then takes up the question of education. There are free public schools in Cuba, but the teachers have

more than a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

They are more than needed for police duty, but do not fulfill the police functions abandoned by the Order of the Leonids.

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids." They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

The Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth in parallel lines, and their apparent radiation from a point in space is a well-known effect of perspective.

It has been ascertained that the Leonids before their impact with the sky leave a shining train in their wake. Their paths, if traced backward, intersect in a point situated in the constellation Leo, near the center of the group of stars known as the "Sickle." For this reason the meteors are known as the "Leonids."

They really strike the earth

COAST RECORDS

## SHIP'S BOILER BROKE

## WRECK OF THE STEAMER CITY OF COLUMBIA.

Put into Hilo, Hawaii, Thoroughly Disabled and the Water Pouring Into Her.

## DISCIPLINE WAS PRESERVED.

## THE PASSENGERS DID NOT KNOW OF THEIR PERIL.

Prof. Keefer Told of Shooting Stars. Santa Fe Terminal—California Election Returns—The Stars Case.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SEATTLE, NO. 15.—The steamer Centennial arrived here tonight from Hilo, Hawaii, bringing an account of the wreck of the steamer City of Columbia, which for two days and nights tossed in the ocean, disabled, and the water pouring into her. Through unexposed seamanship she finally reached a dock in the harbor of Hilo, where she completely broke down. A passenger in the Centennial gives the following account:

"The City of Columbia left Honolulu October 29 for Seattle. The weather was very heavy. That night, just after clearing Diamond Head, one of her feed pumps became disabled and she laid to for repairs. A heavy sea was running and a strong northwest trade wind was blowing. While the vessel was tossing about, a fireman was thrown down and two of his ribs were fractured. The vessel began to leak and the pump was put to work. The following morning the weather continued to be bad. That night, another reported that a sea had opened amidships. Capt. W. S. Minor went down into the engine-room. He found the steam pipes straining badly. Steam was escaping.

"Water was streaming over the ceiling in places in the sides of the room opposite the engines. The boiler had broken loose from its cement foundation. In the steerage, the vessel was listing to starboard. The water, from six to eight inches wide, were pouring in. Another stream, twelve inches wide, made its way into the fire room. A consultation of the officers was called and the situation of the vessel was discussed. The vessel then lay in Lat. 26 deg 14 min. N., Long. 151 deg 1 min. W. The vessel was about four hundred miles from both Honolulu and Hilo. It was decided to steam to Hilo for the reason if the vessel went down the wind would carry the lifeboats into Hilo. When the steamer was turned around for Hilo, the pieces connecting the steam gearing broke. The hand gears, coupled on the main shaft, and the deck seams opened. Water was pouring in at the rate of one and a half inches per hour. All hand pumps were manned.

"The steamer was rolling 30 deg., and by this time had acquired a heavy list to starboard. The vessel creaked and groaned. The lifeboats were all manned and provisioned ready for embarkation. Capt. Minor observed such perfect discipline, especially in the engine-room, that but few of the passengers realized their perilous situation. In this helpless condition the vessel slowly made her way to Hilo reaching that place at 4:30 a.m. November 2."

## THAT SANTA FE RUMOR.

Again Asserted That It Has Secured Terminal Facilities.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—It is stated on good authority that the Santa Fe Railroad has secured excellent terminal facilities in this city. The property chosen by the company is situated adjacent to the Spear-street wharf. Part of the land is at present occupied by the Hathaway warehouses. The Santa Fe will occupy the entire block bounded by Spear, Main, Harrison and Bryant streets, in addition to a portion of the lots adjoining.

Negotiations looking to the purchase of the property have been in progress since President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe left here a few weeks ago, and the fact is now made public that a bond had been secured on the property within the past few days, and the first instalment of the purchase price paid over to the owners.

While the purchase of the property has not been finally consummated, negotiations have reached the point where the deal is almost an accomplished fact.

## PETERS PULLED OFF.

Was Taken in Tow Yesterday by A. Freese.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The steamer J. D. Peters was hauled off the mud flats at Sausalito today and taken in tow by the river steamer A. C. Freese. The wrecked vessel will probably reach Stockton tomorrow afternoon.

The investigation into the cause of the disaster was continued today. J. H. Dean, assistant engineer of the Peters, testified that there was no one at the throttle at the critical moment when her bells rang to stop and back. He was in charge, and the engines were running at the time. He was standing in the door of the engine-room and immediately went to them on the alarm. After the collision he did not leave the engine-room until the water came up to his knees. A number of other witnesses were examined and the examination was continued until tomorrow.

## CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS.

Unofficial Vote as Counted Gives Curry a Lead.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has issued a statement correcting the figures given out by the company Friday last on the results of the election in this State for the office of Secretary of State. The returns from 1,868 precincts out of a total of 2,007 give Curry (left) 104,368; Thompson (Dem.) 100,025. Of the number of precincts heard from, fully 25 per cent. have not returned figures on the Secretary of State vote, but from the returns gathered the Democratic State Central Committee has given up hope of Thompson's election and admits the success of Curry.

The result of the fight for the Secretarieship should be watched by the residents of this State with keen interest as the contest for the Governorship.

## SANTA CLARA CONTESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

SAN JOSE, Nov. 15.—The canvass of the votes of this county continues today, but with no material change from the figures previously announced. It

will probably take two more days to finish the count. There will be three contests, Sheriff, City Judge and State Senator, in the First District. These have been announced, and others are spoken of.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

STOCKTON, Nov. 15.—The official vote of the State ticket was correct as sent last night. The corrected vote on the Constitutional amendments is as follows for San Joaquin County: No. 1, for 738; against, 3175; No. 2, for 1220; against, 2108; No. 3, for 954; against, 3248; No. 4, for 711; against, 337; No. 5, for 1244; against, 2941; No. 6, for 902; against, 3007; No. 7, for 939; against, 3194. For the convention to review the Constitution, No. 12, against, 2476.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The official count of the ballots cast at the recent election is progressing slowly. No important changes from the unofficial figures already published have been recorded.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The San Francisco Miners' Association met today and elected the following officers: President, Julian Sonntag; vice-president, J. F. Halloran; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Yale. Delegates to the coming State convention were also chosen.

(ASS

## THE FOUR MONITORS

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS ARE  
SUGGESTED FOR THEM.A Little Additional Cost Their  
Speed Could Be Increased and  
Turrets Added.

BIG UNUSED SURPLUS.

DISPOSITION WITH THE BOARD  
OF CONSTRUCTION.Gen. Miles on Harbor Defenses—Gen.  
Brockinridge Thinks Miles Better  
Than Shafter—Volunteers Home sick.

A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says Secretary Long tomorrow will send a letter to each of the four firms that build single-turret monitors, asking them to estimate the increased cost of improved vessels on modified lines just adopted by the board of construction in session. In the meantime, instructions from the department will not begin on the Arkansas, Connecticut, the Florida, and the coming until the new estimates are received and considered by the author-

before the contracts for these vessels are signed as early as October 4, attention was called to the fact that aggregate of the bids for the four monitors was only \$422,000, leaving a plus of more than \$1,500,000 out of \$5,000,000 appropriated to build small vessels. Figures prepared by naval experts, who were present at the time, show it was entirely feasible by the application of this surplus on the contracts were made to add other turrets and double the coal supply of these monitors, making them safer and better than the Monterey and Monadnock, which had just been built across the Pacific to hold Manila, to secure vessels of three times coal capacity of the Amphitrite, the Antonomah and the Terror, and safer to them in formidability and as warships. The legal authorities of the Navy Department decided that the contracts must be awarded for the vessels as originally designed, although a month earlier two knots had been added to the speed of the battleship by a method not with that promised for the monitors. After the contracts were executed, the naval authorities became convinced that it would be unwise to add the vessels according to the original plan and one of the contractors, A. L. Woodbury, suggested that could easily increase his vessel to dimensions suggested in the Tribune without exceeding the original apportionment by Congress. He proposed to lengthen the vessel and add other turrets, reducing the caliber of guns from 12 inches to 10 inches, removed that the new 10-inch rifles, larger charges of smokeless powder would be much more powerful than the 12-inch guns of 1890 design, it had been proposed to put into original vessel, and the project was then abandoned.

"Of course," suggested Gov. Beaver, "Santiago was the goal of the campaign."

"Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign, he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it—what was to be expected from the limitations of Gen. Shafter. "I think it would have been different," he continued, "if Gen. Miles had been in command. He would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I think he has more of the spirit of command than any man in the army, and I am sure that if he had charge he would have been in the front ranks."

Ex-Gov. Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan had been fought and the victory won with eight days of fighting. Gen. Brockinridge in reply said the victory had been won "When Gen. Torn's nerve gave out." This, he continued, had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliest stages. He believed that the reason was the lack of command and that this wonderful success was due to his supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough. Yet, it must be remembered that the distance between the battlefield and Siboney was less than half a day's march. However, the soldiers should come first. Furthermore, Miss Barton supplied attendants for one of the hospitals. Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross being in charge. He physician and the nurses had developed yellow fever, proving that the house occupied had been infected. He then had them removed. The patients had protested against the removal, but he did not believe the transfer had hurt them.

The witness said that he had recommended the use of the services of Siboney to secure immunity from yellow fever and to secure a site for a hospital. Dr. Polk, the corps surgeon, however, had been misled by the assurances of the natives that there had been no yellow fever in the town, and had not then acted upon the recommendation.

On June 1, he had observed casually the preparation for the disembarkation of troops before the expedition left, and had concluded that they were quite inadequately equipped.

"I made no report, however," he said, "as Gen. Miles was on the ground and could observe for himself."

Continuing, he said that there was no preparation for landing in the face of an enemy other than that which the navy might furnish. So far as he had observed, there were only two lighters and two small boats on behalf of the army before the departure for Tampa. It was his understanding, however, that the army and the navy were cooperating in this expedition.

Speaking of the conflict of authority on the transports, he said the masters of the vessels did not respond as promptly as might have been desired.

"True," he said, "there was a little naval cadre on board each of the vessels, but he had no authority. An naval officer of the quartermaster's department on each vessel would have been better. What was needed was prompt communication between the commanding officer and the transports. The command of the transports did respond very promptly."

He was questioned at some length concerning the conduct of the campaign in front of Santiago, and replied that the result was what he had expected it would be. Everything he said, was strained to get me on board. He said, "I was not able to do much, but he had no authority." An naval officer of the quartermaster's department on each vessel would have been better. What was needed was prompt communication between the commanding officer and the transports. The command of the transports did respond very promptly."

Dr. Weaver related his difficulties in securing tents for the regimental hospital, and he said that in one case Chief Quartermaster Lee had refused to allow the regiment to have a tent which was not in the possession of its property. Dr. Weaver said he had been on duty as long as forty-two hours at a time, but he had never made any complaint, because it was generally known that the surgeons of the regiment were overworked.

Dr. Weaver related his difficulties in securing tents for the regimental hospital, and he said that in one case Chief Quartermaster Lee had refused to allow the regiment to have a tent which was not in the possession of its property. Dr. Weaver said he had been on duty as long as forty-two hours at a time, but he had never made any complaint, because it was generally known that the surgeons of the regiment were overworked.

"Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign, he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it—what was to be expected from the limitations of Gen. Shafter. "I think it would have been different," he continued, "if Gen. Miles had been in command. He would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I think he has more of the spirit of command than any man in the army, and I am sure that if he had charge he would have been in the front ranks."

Ex-Gov. Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan had been fought and the victory won with eight days of fighting. Gen. Brockinridge in reply said the victory had been won "When Gen. Torn's nerve gave out." This, he continued, had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliest stages. He believed that the reason was the lack of command and that this wonderful success was due to his supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough. Yet, it must be remembered that the distance between the battlefield and Siboney was less than half a day's march. However, the soldiers should come first. Furthermore, Miss Barton supplied attendants for one of the hospitals. Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross being in charge. He physician and the nurses had developed yellow fever, proving that the house occupied had been infected. He then had them removed. The patients had protested against the removal, but he did not believe the transfer had hurt them.

The witness said that he had recommended the use of the services of Siboney to secure immunity from yellow fever and to secure a site for a hospital. Dr. Polk, the corps surgeon, however, had been misled by the assurances of the natives that there had been no yellow fever in the town, and had not then acted upon the recommendation.

were intended, and the newspaper stories to the contrary were made out of six inches of Sergt. Nixon, who was James Watson, who was suspected of the attempted murder, is under arrest.

GOT FLEECE TO SPARE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PARIS, Nov. 15.—During the present week President Faure will receive from the Spanish government the order of the Golden Fleece, conferred it is said, through Senator Montero Rios, president of the Spanish Peace Commission.

Dr. William G. Weaver of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers was the first to receive the War Commission at the afternoon session, and he proved an important witness, as he had detailed information concerning the conduct of a regimental hospital at Camp Thomas. Dr. Weaver said that typhoid fever had broken out about the 18th of July, and that it had increased from that time until the 10th of August. There had been about six hundred cases of this disease in the regiment and twenty-eight or thirty deaths.

The doctor said there was an insufficient supply of drugs, and that at times he failed to get what was needed. Quinine was the only article of which there had been a supply, and 100,000 pills were secured from home. He said that at one time there were fifty-six typhoid patients in the regimental hospital, because there was no communication for them in the division hospital. At another time there were sixty-seven fever patients in the company tents, for whom administration could not be secured in any hospital, division or regimental.

Dr. Weaver related his difficulties in securing tents for the regimental hospital, and he said that in one case Chief Quartermaster Lee had refused to allow the regiment to have a tent which was not in the possession of its property. Dr. Weaver said he had been on duty as long as forty-two hours at a time, but he had never made any complaint, because it was generally known that the surgeons of the regiment were overworked.

Dr. Weaver related his difficulties in securing tents for the regimental hospital, and he said that in one case Chief Quartermaster Lee had refused to allow the regiment to have a tent which was not in the possession of its property. Dr. Weaver said he had been on duty as long as forty-two hours at a time, but he had never made any complaint, because it was generally known that the surgeons of the regiment were overworked.

"Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign, he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it—what was to be expected from the limitations of Gen. Shafter. "I think it would have been different," he continued, "if Gen. Miles had been in command. He would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I think he has more of the spirit of command than any man in the army, and I am sure that if he had charge he would have been in the front ranks."

Ex-Gov. Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan had been fought and the victory won with eight days of fighting. Gen. Brockinridge in reply said the victory had been won "When Gen. Torn's nerve gave out." This, he continued, had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliest stages. He believed that the reason was the lack of command and that this wonderful success was due to his supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough. Yet, it must be remembered that the distance between the battlefield and Siboney was less than half a day's march. However, the soldiers should come first. Furthermore, Miss Barton supplied attendants for one of the hospitals. Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross being in charge. He physician and the nurses had developed yellow fever, proving that the house occupied had been infected. He then had them removed. The patients had protested against the removal, but he did not believe the transfer had hurt them.

The witness said that he had recommended the use of the services of Siboney to secure immunity from yellow fever and to secure a site for a hospital. Dr. Polk, the corps surgeon, however, had been misled by the assurances of the natives that there had been no yellow fever in the town, and had not then acted upon the recommendation.

"Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign, he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it—what was to be expected from the limitations of Gen. Shafter. "I think it would have been different," he continued, "if Gen. Miles had been in command. He would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I think he has more of the spirit of command than any man in the army, and I am sure that if he had charge he would have been in the front ranks."

Ex-Gov. Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan had been fought and the victory won with eight days of fighting. Gen. Brockinridge in reply said the victory had been won "When Gen. Torn's nerve gave out." This, he continued, had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliest stages. He believed that the reason was the lack of command and that this wonderful success was due to his supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough. Yet, it must be remembered that the distance between the battlefield and Siboney was less than half a day's march. However, the soldiers should come first. Furthermore, Miss Barton supplied attendants for one of the hospitals. Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross being in charge. He physician and the nurses had developed yellow fever, proving that the house occupied had been infected. He then had them removed. The patients had protested against the removal, but he did not believe the transfer had hurt them.

The witness said that he had recommended the use of the services of Siboney to secure immunity from yellow fever and to secure a site for a hospital. Dr. Polk, the corps surgeon, however, had been misled by the assurances of the natives that there had been no yellow fever in the town, and had not then acted upon the recommendation.

"Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign, he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it—what was to be expected from the limitations of Gen. Shafter. "I think it would have been different," he continued, "if Gen. Miles had been in command. He would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I think he has more of the spirit of command than any man in the army, and I am sure that if he had charge he would have been in the front ranks."

Ex-Gov. Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan had been fought and the victory won with eight days of fighting. Gen. Brockinridge in reply said the victory had been won "When Gen. Torn's nerve gave out." This, he continued, had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliest stages. He believed that the reason was the lack of command and that this wonderful success was due to his supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough. Yet, it must be remembered that the distance between the battlefield and Siboney was less than half a day's march. However, the soldiers should come first. Furthermore, Miss Barton supplied attendants for one of the hospitals. Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross being in charge. He physician and the nurses had developed yellow fever, proving that the house occupied had been infected. He then had them removed. The patients had protested against the removal, but he did not believe the transfer had hurt them.

The witness said that he had recommended the use of the services of Siboney to secure immunity from yellow fever and to secure a site for a hospital. Dr. Polk, the corps surgeon, however, had been misled by the assurances of the natives that there had been no yellow fever in the town, and had not then acted upon the recommendation.

"Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign, he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it—what was to be expected from the limitations of Gen. Shafter. "I think it would have been different," he continued, "if Gen. Miles had been in command. He would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I think he has more of the spirit of command than any man in the army, and I am sure that if he had charge he would have been in the front ranks."

Ex-Gov. Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan had been fought and the victory won with eight days of fighting. Gen. Brockinridge in reply said the victory had been won "When Gen. Torn's nerve gave out." This, he continued, had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliest stages. He believed that the reason was the lack of command and that this wonderful success was due to his supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough. Yet, it must be remembered that the distance between the battlefield and Siboney was less than half a day's march. However, the soldiers should come first. Furthermore, Miss Barton supplied attendants for one of the hospitals. Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross being in charge. He physician and the nurses had developed yellow fever, proving that the house occupied had been infected. He then had them removed. The patients had protested against the removal, but he did not believe the transfer had hurt them.

The witness said that he had recommended the use of the services of Siboney to secure immunity from yellow fever and to secure a site for a hospital. Dr. Polk, the corps surgeon, however, had been misled by the assurances of the natives that there had been no yellow fever in the town, and had not then acted upon the recommendation.

"Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign, he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it—what was to be expected from the limitations of Gen. Shafter. "I think it would have been different," he continued, "if Gen. Miles had been in command. He would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I think he has more of the spirit of command than any man in the army, and I am sure that if he had charge he would have been in the front ranks."

Ex-Gov. Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan had been fought and the victory won with eight days of fighting. Gen. Brockinridge in reply said the victory had been won "When Gen. Torn's nerve gave out." This, he continued, had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliest stages. He believed that the reason was the lack of command and that this wonderful success was due to his supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough. Yet, it must be remembered that the distance between the battlefield and Siboney was less than half a day's march. However, the soldiers should come first. Furthermore, Miss Barton supplied attendants for one of the hospitals. Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross being in charge. He physician and the nurses had developed yellow fever, proving that the house occupied had been infected. He then had them removed. The patients had protested against the removal, but he did not believe the transfer had hurt them.

The witness said that he had recommended the use of the services of Siboney to secure immunity from yellow fever and to secure a site for a hospital. Dr. Polk, the corps surgeon, however, had been misled by the assurances of the natives that there had been no yellow fever in the town, and had not then acted upon the recommendation.

"Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign, he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it—what was to be expected from the limitations of Gen. Shafter. "I think it would have been different," he continued, "if Gen. Miles had been in command. He would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I think he has more of the spirit of command than any man in the army, and I am sure that if he had charge he would have been in the front ranks."

Ex-Gov. Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan had been fought and the victory won with eight days of fighting. Gen. Brockinridge in reply said the victory had been won "When Gen. Torn's nerve gave out." This, he continued, had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliest stages. He believed that the reason was the lack of command and that this wonderful success was due to his supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough. Yet, it must be remembered that the distance between the battlefield and Siboney was less than half a day's march. However, the soldiers should come first. Furthermore, Miss Barton supplied attendants for one of the hospitals. Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross being in charge. He physician and the nurses had developed yellow fever, proving that the house occupied had been infected. He then had them removed. The patients had protested against the removal, but he did not believe the transfer had hurt them.

The witness said that he had recommended the use of the services of Siboney to secure immunity from yellow fever and to secure a site for a hospital. Dr. Polk, the corps surgeon, however, had been misled by the assurances of the natives that there had been no yellow fever in the town, and had not then acted upon the recommendation.

"Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign, he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it—what was to be expected from the limitations of Gen. Shafter. "I think it would have been different," he continued, "if Gen. Miles had been in command. He would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I think he has more of the spirit of command than any man in the army, and I am sure that if he had charge he would have been in the front ranks."

Ex-Gov. Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan had been fought and the victory won with eight days of fighting. Gen. Brockinridge in reply said the victory had been won "When Gen. Torn's nerve gave out." This, he continued, had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliest stages. He believed that the reason was the lack of command and that this wonderful success was due to his supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough. Yet, it must be remembered that the distance between the battlefield and Siboney was less than half a day's march. However, the soldiers should come first. Furthermore, Miss Barton supplied attendants for one of the hospitals. Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross being in charge. He physician and the nurses had developed yellow fever, proving that the house occupied had been infected. He then had them removed. The patients had protested against the removal, but he did not believe the transfer had hurt them.

The witness said that he had recommended the use of the services of Siboney to secure immunity from yellow fever and to secure a site for a hospital. Dr. Polk, the corps surgeon, however, had been misled by the assurances of the natives that there had been no yellow fever in the town, and had not then acted upon the recommendation.

"Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign, he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it—what was to be expected from the limitations of Gen. Shafter. "I think it would have been different," he continued, "if Gen. Miles had been in command. He would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I think he has more of the spirit of command than any man in the army, and I am sure that if he had charge he would have been in the front ranks."

Ex-Gov. Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan had been fought and the victory won with eight days of fighting. Gen. Brockinridge in reply said the victory had been won "When Gen. Torn's nerve gave out." This, he continued, had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliest stages. He believed that the reason was the lack of command and that this wonderful success was due to his supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough. Yet, it must be remembered that the distance between the battlefield and Siboney was less than half a day's march. However, the soldiers should come first. Furthermore, Miss Barton supplied attendants for one of the hospitals. Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross being in charge. He physician and the nurses had developed yellow fever, proving that the house occupied had been infected. He then had them removed. The patients had protested against the removal, but he did not believe the transfer had hurt them.

The witness said that he had recommended the use of the services of Siboney to secure immunity from yellow fever and to secure a site for a hospital. Dr. Polk, the corps surgeon, however, had been misled by the assurances of the natives that there had been no yellow fever in the town, and had not then acted upon the recommendation.

"Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign, he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it—what was to be expected from the limitations of Gen. Shafter. "I think it would have been different," he continued, "if Gen. Miles had been in command. He would have been more satisfactorily





**Reliable  
Business Houses  
Of Los Angeles.**

**ANTHRACITE COAL.** IT'S SO CHEAP.  
Cheaper than the soft coal you have been using because one pound goes twice as far. W. H. CLARK, sole Agent. Phone No. 1426 South Pearl.

**A NITA BICYCLES \$35.**

Milwaukee Bicycles \$35. Every wheel fully guaranteed. Honed wheels at Cut Rates. A. R. MAINES, 43 South Spring St.

**PRICES AT PRICE'S.**

Good, sweet, clean food—no dirt, no waste—\$15 ton. Best rolled Barley-Milo. Phone M. 574. C. E. PRICE & CO., 87 South Olive street.

**GOOD CLEAN FEEDING HAY**

\$15 per ton. First class Hay, Grain, Coal and Hay always at best prices. 1227 Figueroa Street, between West 5th and Shattuck & Desmond.

**HAY THERE!!!**

If you are in the market for Hay in car lots call or write us. We can save you money. ARIZONA HAY AND GRAIN CO., 377 S. Los Angeles St.

**STEEL SIGNS**

In any quantity, 1,000,000. Made of steel, with a fine, durable, attractive, cheaper than tin. J. C. NEWITT, 324-325 Stimson Building.

**Advertisements in this column.**  
Terms and information can be had  
J. C. NEWITT, 324-325 Stimson Building.

**MONTGOMERY BROS. WILL REMOVE TO THE NEW DOUGLAS BUILDING XX WHEN COMPLETED XX**

**E Offer great inducements to purchasers just now**  
First. Quality.  
Second. Assortment.  
Third. Reduced prices.

It is the quality and assortment which make the reduced prices so important. You can see by tickets on each article just exactly how much may be saved. We are glad to have you come in and price our Jewelry, Watches and Silverware even if you are not ready to purchase.

**Montgomery Bros.**  
120-122 N. Spring St.



**GLASSES ON CREDIT.**  
We will sell you the very glasses your eyes require and you can pay for them a little each week or month. Our prices are very low. We make no charge for thorough examination.

Gold-filled Eyeglass Frames warranted ten years \$150 Solid Gold, from \$200 Nickel 35c to 50c

**GENEVA WATCH & OPTICAL CO.**  
353 SOUTH SPRING STREET. Phone Brown 1312.

**DR. SOMERS**  
Treats successfully all Female Diseases and Irregularities; also Ovaria, Bronchia, Asthma and other pulmonary troubles by the latest improved methods. Twenty-five years experience. Consultation free. Rooms 312-314 Garfield Block, 35 N. Third.

**MINING—Assaying.**

A PARTY OWNING A BODY OF "MANGANESE" ore, near San Pedro city, will give miners the go-ahead to develop 100 tons to show as to what it is. Address 440 WILCOX BLDG., Los Angeles.

**SEW MORGAN & CO. FOR GOOD ASSAYING, etc., 10 years' experience. 260-262 WILSON BLDG., Los Angeles. First and best in the business.**

**FOR ACCURATE AND HONEST RETURNS take bullion and assays to JAMES IRVING & CO., 123 N. Main St. Green 1732.**

**PATENTS**  
And Patent Agents.

**KNIGHT BROS. PATENT SOLICITORS**, Washington, Los Angeles, 64 Byrd Bldg. PIONEER PATENT AGENCY OF S. CAL HAZARD & HARPUM, 11 DOWNEY BLDG.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW**

Bear the signature of *John H. Hickey*.

**EMMONS & EMMONS**, 517 HOMER LAUGHlin Bldg., also San Francisco and Portland.

**THE PUBLIC SERVICE  
LICENSE REVOKED.**

**KNOCKOUT DROPS USED IN A SALOON.**

**Police Commissioners Act Promptly on a Case of Robbery Reported by the Detectives.**

**JOE HUNTER'S EXAMINATION.**

**MRS. HILLYER ROMANTICALLY SOLVES A DIFFICULTY.**

**A Jury for the Second Time Hangs Fire in the Case Against A. A. Dow—The Court's Jurisdiction Over Duncan's Case.**

**As a result of a report made to the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday by the detectives, the license of the saloon at No. 411 South Spring street was revoked. The report was that a man had been drugged and robbed in that place by three unknown men after midnight on November 3, the owner having opened the place during prohibited hours to accommodate the men who are supposed to have committed the robbery. The saloon is owned by H. Schmidt, and although he consented to open his place after midnight for three men he declares he does not know any of them.**

**The Board of Police Commissioners have appointed a new dog catcher, and the catching of dogs will begin again today. It will hereafter be carried on at the time and at stated periods all the time.**

**The collection of city taxes yesterday amounted to more than \$12,000, the largest amount that has been paid in one day since he present collection began.**

**Unless the saloon at No. 139 South Broadway observes the required moment of the property owners on that block before the next regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners the place will have to be closed.**

**The preliminary examination of Joe Hunter, on the charge of murdering Wong Sing Hay, was yesterday held in the Town Court, and adjourned to rivel the trial of Harry Clark for the same offense in interest, though for somewhat different reasons. Although the incongruities and odd circumstances that developed in the Clark case around a street saloon, the Clerk of the Court was also concerned in the murder of the Chinaman, and under the facts of the case Hunter was the man upon whom suspicion rested, there was little that was absolutely definite to go upon. When Clark, however, made affidavit that he saw Hunter kill Wong Sing, he served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and the Clerk of the Court was compelled to issue a writ of habeas corpus to the police to be issued to arrest Hunter and investigate the matter. In seeking to sustain the allegations made by him, Clark yesterday confessed that the story he told at his trial was in large measure a tissue of lies. So far as open questions of other persons involved himself on his own trial, or before the Chief was directed to so notify Mr. Althouse.**

**"In this case he was taken by one of the party and led out of the place. This also Schmidt acknowledges. Strawbridge woke up in the rear yard of the saloon about 3 a.m., and groped his way on his hands and knees to which the appearance of his clothes gives evidence. Strawbridge found his way home and was deathly sick for a week. Dr. Westlake was called, and said Strawbridge was under the influence of a powerful drug and treated him accordingly."**

**"Schmidt's version clearly shows that he protects his patrons who did this work. He informs us that he 'never saw these men before' and does not even give a description of them. If this be so, it is strange that he is so well known. He served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and opened his saloon at 1 a.m., to enable these people to commit robbery, and it does not seem plausible that any one could get out of his bed and do this for people he never saw before. The truth is that Schmidt caters to this class of people, and he is found in his place, and he countenances their work of robbing 'suckers' at cards."**

**"In our efforts to get evidence in this case this man Schmidt follied in with the facts of the case. Hunter was the man upon whom suspicion rested, there was little that was absolutely definite to go upon. When Clark, however, made affidavit that he saw Hunter kill Wong Sing, he served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and the Clerk of the Court was compelled to issue a writ of habeas corpus to the police to be issued to arrest Hunter and investigate the matter. In seeking to sustain the allegations made by him, Clark yesterday confessed that the story he told at his trial was in large measure a tissue of lies. So far as open questions of other persons involved himself on his own trial, or before the Chief was directed to so notify Mr. Althouse.**

**"In this case he was taken by one of the party and led out of the place. This also Schmidt acknowledges. Strawbridge woke up in the rear yard of the saloon about 3 a.m., and groped his way on his hands and knees to which the appearance of his clothes gives evidence. Strawbridge found his way home and was deathly sick for a week. Dr. Westlake was called, and said Strawbridge was under the influence of a powerful drug and treated him accordingly."**

**"Schmidt's version clearly shows that he protects his patrons who did this work. He informs us that he 'never saw these men before' and does not even give a description of them. If this be so, it is strange that he is so well known. He served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and opened his saloon at 1 a.m., to enable these people to commit robbery, and it does not seem plausible that any one could get out of his bed and do this for people he never saw before. The truth is that Schmidt caters to this class of people, and he is found in his place, and he countenances their work of robbing 'suckers' at cards."**

**"In our efforts to get evidence in this case this man Schmidt follied in with the facts of the case. Hunter was the man upon whom suspicion rested, there was little that was absolutely definite to go upon. When Clark, however, made affidavit that he saw Hunter kill Wong Sing, he served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and the Clerk of the Court was compelled to issue a writ of habeas corpus to the police to be issued to arrest Hunter and investigate the matter. In seeking to sustain the allegations made by him, Clark yesterday confessed that the story he told at his trial was in large measure a tissue of lies. So far as open questions of other persons involved himself on his own trial, or before the Chief was directed to so notify Mr. Althouse.**

**"In this case he was taken by one of the party and led out of the place. This also Schmidt acknowledges. Strawbridge woke up in the rear yard of the saloon about 3 a.m., and groped his way on his hands and knees to which the appearance of his clothes gives evidence. Strawbridge found his way home and was deathly sick for a week. Dr. Westlake was called, and said Strawbridge was under the influence of a powerful drug and treated him accordingly."**

**"Schmidt's version clearly shows that he protects his patrons who did this work. He informs us that he 'never saw these men before' and does not even give a description of them. If this be so, it is strange that he is so well known. He served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and opened his saloon at 1 a.m., to enable these people to commit robbery, and it does not seem plausible that any one could get out of his bed and do this for people he never saw before. The truth is that Schmidt caters to this class of people, and he is found in his place, and he countenances their work of robbing 'suckers' at cards."**

**"In this case he was taken by one of the party and led out of the place. This also Schmidt acknowledges. Strawbridge woke up in the rear yard of the saloon about 3 a.m., and groped his way on his hands and knees to which the appearance of his clothes gives evidence. Strawbridge found his way home and was deathly sick for a week. Dr. Westlake was called, and said Strawbridge was under the influence of a powerful drug and treated him accordingly."**

**"Schmidt's version clearly shows that he protects his patrons who did this work. He informs us that he 'never saw these men before' and does not even give a description of them. If this be so, it is strange that he is so well known. He served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and opened his saloon at 1 a.m., to enable these people to commit robbery, and it does not seem plausible that any one could get out of his bed and do this for people he never saw before. The truth is that Schmidt caters to this class of people, and he is found in his place, and he countenances their work of robbing 'suckers' at cards."**

**"In this case he was taken by one of the party and led out of the place. This also Schmidt acknowledges. Strawbridge woke up in the rear yard of the saloon about 3 a.m., and groped his way on his hands and knees to which the appearance of his clothes gives evidence. Strawbridge found his way home and was deathly sick for a week. Dr. Westlake was called, and said Strawbridge was under the influence of a powerful drug and treated him accordingly."**

**"Schmidt's version clearly shows that he protects his patrons who did this work. He informs us that he 'never saw these men before' and does not even give a description of them. If this be so, it is strange that he is so well known. He served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and opened his saloon at 1 a.m., to enable these people to commit robbery, and it does not seem plausible that any one could get out of his bed and do this for people he never saw before. The truth is that Schmidt caters to this class of people, and he is found in his place, and he countenances their work of robbing 'suckers' at cards."**

**"In this case he was taken by one of the party and led out of the place. This also Schmidt acknowledges. Strawbridge woke up in the rear yard of the saloon about 3 a.m., and groped his way on his hands and knees to which the appearance of his clothes gives evidence. Strawbridge found his way home and was deathly sick for a week. Dr. Westlake was called, and said Strawbridge was under the influence of a powerful drug and treated him accordingly."**

**"Schmidt's version clearly shows that he protects his patrons who did this work. He informs us that he 'never saw these men before' and does not even give a description of them. If this be so, it is strange that he is so well known. He served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and opened his saloon at 1 a.m., to enable these people to commit robbery, and it does not seem plausible that any one could get out of his bed and do this for people he never saw before. The truth is that Schmidt caters to this class of people, and he is found in his place, and he countenances their work of robbing 'suckers' at cards."**

**"In this case he was taken by one of the party and led out of the place. This also Schmidt acknowledges. Strawbridge woke up in the rear yard of the saloon about 3 a.m., and groped his way on his hands and knees to which the appearance of his clothes gives evidence. Strawbridge found his way home and was deathly sick for a week. Dr. Westlake was called, and said Strawbridge was under the influence of a powerful drug and treated him accordingly."**

**"Schmidt's version clearly shows that he protects his patrons who did this work. He informs us that he 'never saw these men before' and does not even give a description of them. If this be so, it is strange that he is so well known. He served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and opened his saloon at 1 a.m., to enable these people to commit robbery, and it does not seem plausible that any one could get out of his bed and do this for people he never saw before. The truth is that Schmidt caters to this class of people, and he is found in his place, and he countenances their work of robbing 'suckers' at cards."**

**"In this case he was taken by one of the party and led out of the place. This also Schmidt acknowledges. Strawbridge woke up in the rear yard of the saloon about 3 a.m., and groped his way on his hands and knees to which the appearance of his clothes gives evidence. Strawbridge found his way home and was deathly sick for a week. Dr. Westlake was called, and said Strawbridge was under the influence of a powerful drug and treated him accordingly."**

**"Schmidt's version clearly shows that he protects his patrons who did this work. He informs us that he 'never saw these men before' and does not even give a description of them. If this be so, it is strange that he is so well known. He served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and opened his saloon at 1 a.m., to enable these people to commit robbery, and it does not seem plausible that any one could get out of his bed and do this for people he never saw before. The truth is that Schmidt caters to this class of people, and he is found in his place, and he countenances their work of robbing 'suckers' at cards."**

**"In this case he was taken by one of the party and led out of the place. This also Schmidt acknowledges. Strawbridge woke up in the rear yard of the saloon about 3 a.m., and groped his way on his hands and knees to which the appearance of his clothes gives evidence. Strawbridge found his way home and was deathly sick for a week. Dr. Westlake was called, and said Strawbridge was under the influence of a powerful drug and treated him accordingly."**

**"Schmidt's version clearly shows that he protects his patrons who did this work. He informs us that he 'never saw these men before' and does not even give a description of them. If this be so, it is strange that he is so well known. He served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and opened his saloon at 1 a.m., to enable these people to commit robbery, and it does not seem plausible that any one could get out of his bed and do this for people he never saw before. The truth is that Schmidt caters to this class of people, and he is found in his place, and he countenances their work of robbing 'suckers' at cards."**

**"In this case he was taken by one of the party and led out of the place. This also Schmidt acknowledges. Strawbridge woke up in the rear yard of the saloon about 3 a.m., and groped his way on his hands and knees to which the appearance of his clothes gives evidence. Strawbridge found his way home and was deathly sick for a week. Dr. Westlake was called, and said Strawbridge was under the influence of a powerful drug and treated him accordingly."**

**"Schmidt's version clearly shows that he protects his patrons who did this work. He informs us that he 'never saw these men before' and does not even give a description of them. If this be so, it is strange that he is so well known. He served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and opened his saloon at 1 a.m., to enable these people to commit robbery, and it does not seem plausible that any one could get out of his bed and do this for people he never saw before. The truth is that Schmidt caters to this class of people, and he is found in his place, and he countenances their work of robbing 'suckers' at cards."**

**"In this case he was taken by one of the party and led out of the place. This also Schmidt acknowledges. Strawbridge woke up in the rear yard of the saloon about 3 a.m., and groped his way on his hands and knees to which the appearance of his clothes gives evidence. Strawbridge found his way home and was deathly sick for a week. Dr. Westlake was called, and said Strawbridge was under the influence of a powerful drug and treated him accordingly."**

**"Schmidt's version clearly shows that he protects his patrons who did this work. He informs us that he 'never saw these men before' and does not even give a description of them. If this be so, it is strange that he is so well known. He served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and opened his saloon at 1 a.m., to enable these people to commit robbery, and it does not seem plausible that any one could get out of his bed and do this for people he never saw before. The truth is that Schmidt caters to this class of people, and he is found in his place, and he countenances their work of robbing 'suckers' at cards."**

**"In this case he was taken by one of the party and led out of the place. This also Schmidt acknowledges. Strawbridge woke up in the rear yard of the saloon about 3 a.m., and groped his way on his hands and knees to which the appearance of his clothes gives evidence. Strawbridge found his way home and was deathly sick for a week. Dr. Westlake was called, and said Strawbridge was under the influence of a powerful drug and treated him accordingly."**

**"Schmidt's version clearly shows that he protects his patrons who did this work. He informs us that he 'never saw these men before' and does not even give a description of them. If this be so, it is strange that he is so well known. He served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and opened his saloon at 1 a.m., to enable these people to commit robbery, and it does not seem plausible that any one could get out of his bed and do this for people he never saw before. The truth is that Schmidt caters to this class of people, and he is found in his place, and he countenances their work of robbing 'suckers' at cards."**

**"In this case he was taken by one of the party and led out of the place. This also Schmidt acknowledges. Strawbridge woke up in the rear yard of the saloon about 3 a.m., and groped his way on his hands and knees to which the appearance of his clothes gives evidence. Strawbridge found his way home and was deathly sick for a week. Dr. Westlake was called, and said Strawbridge was under the influence of a powerful drug and treated him accordingly."**

**"Schmidt's version clearly shows that he protects his patrons who did this work. He informs us that he 'never saw these men before' and does not even give a description of them. If this be so, it is strange that he is so well known. He served the Chinaman with a writ of habeas corpus, and opened his saloon at 1 a.m., to enable these people to commit robbery, and it does not seem plausible that any one could get out of his bed and do this for people he never saw before. The truth is that Schmidt caters to this class of people, and he is found in his place, and he countenances their work of robbing 'suckers' at cards."**

**"In this case he was taken by one of the party and led out of the place. This also Schmidt acknowledges. Strawbridge woke up in the rear yard of the saloon about 3 a.m., and groped his way on his hands and knees to which the appearance of his clothes gives evidence. Strawbridge found his way home and was deathly sick for a week. Dr. Westlake was called, and said Strawbridge was**

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

H. G. OTIS.....President.

HARRY CHANDLER.....Vice President and General Manager.

L. E. MOSHER.....Managing Editor.

ALBERT MCFLAND.....Treasurer.

Offices: Times Building, First and Broadway.

Counting Room and Subscription Department, first floor. Main 29

Editorial Rooms, third floor.

City Editor and local news room, second floor.

Main 674

Washington Bureau—48 Post Building.

Eastern Agents—Williams &amp; Lawrence 19 Tribune Bidg., New York; 87 Washington St., Chicago.

Founded Dec. 4, 1881.

Seventeenth Year

## The Los Angeles Times

Every Morning in the Year.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 23,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES  
AND FROM 18,500 TO 21,000 WIRED WORD DAILY.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 75 cents month, \$8.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT UNDAYS, \$7.50

a year; SUNDAY, \$2.50; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

Sworn Circulation: Daily Net Average for 1898.....15,113

Daily Net Average for 1897.....15,358

Daily Average for 1897.....15,358

Sunday Average for 12 months of 1897.....30,361

NEARLY 600,000 COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

BURBANK—Fra Diavolo. (Matinee.)  
LOS ANGELES—Vauville. (Matinee.)  
ORPHEUM—Vauville. (Matinee.)

## REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

A dispatch from Washington announces that great pressure is being brought to bear upon the War Department to secure the return to the United States, so soon as practicable, of the volunteer troops now doing duty in the Philippines. The Governors of nearly all the States which have troops in the Far East have asked that such troops be brought home. The movement is said to have started among the soldiers themselves, through letters written to friends and relatives in this country. The recipients of these letters have in some instances given them to the press, and in other cases have brought pressure to bear directly upon the Governors. Quite a strong popular movement has been started for the return of the troops, and the Governors of the States referred to, in preferring their requests, have simply responded to this popular sentiment.

That the volunteers stationed in the Philippines, or a considerable number of them, should desire to return to the United States, is no more than natural. They entered the service for the purpose of fighting the enemies of their country, and because their country needed their services. Now that the war is virtually ended, they are relegated to the monotony of garrison duty, in a tropical climate which is none too healthful. Many of these men left profitable occupations to which they can return if they be not kept too long away from home. Most of the men, without doubt, would be willing to remain in the service longer if they were certain that more fighting would have to be done. But as there is little prospect of further active duty, a considerable proportion of the men naturally wish to be relieved of garrison service as soon as possible. The same feeling exists without doubt, to a considerable extent, among the volunteer troops in Porto Rico, in Cuba, and in fact among the entire body of volunteers enlisted for service in the late war.

This situation of affairs leads logically to the conclusion that the regular army will have to be reorganized, and largely increased, in the very near future. Although the present strength of the regular army is upward of 60,000 men, this strength is on a war basis, and was authorized by Congress upon the distinct understanding that the army should be reduced to its former numerical strength of about 25,000 men at the end of the war. The actual peace footing of the army is therefore no higher than it was at the outbreak of the war. Until the regular army, therefore, is increased to an extent commensurate with the services which will be required of it, the disbanding of the volunteer forces will be impracticable and unsafe.

This matter will no doubt be taken up at the approaching session of Congress. It is difficult to see how the conclusion can be avoided that the regular army should comprise an effective force of at least 100,000 men. Such an army would be too large for the new and vastly increased responsibilities which will devolve upon the military branch of the government, under the changed conditions and enlarged responsibilities which have been left us as a legacy of the war with Spain. We shall be obliged to garrison the Island of Cuba for an indefinite period of time. Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii will also require each a considerable force. In the Philippines the force needed will be anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 men. Our enlarged coast defenses will require an increased number of men for garrison duty; and the position which we have been in a measure forced to assume as an important factor in the affairs of the world will necessitate the holding of a larger army than heretofore in readiness for emergencies.

All these, and other considerations which need not be enumerated, point irresistibly to the conclusion that a standing army of not less than 100,000 men will be required for the defense of the country and the maintenance of our national rights and prestige. Enough of the men now in the volunteer service would probably enlist for service in the regular army, if given the opportunity, to bring it up to the required strength of 100,000. Then we could have, without delay, a well-disciplined standing army, and

## OUR PHILIPPINE POLICY.

The information published in Times of yesterday, in a special dispatch from Chicago, regarding the policy which the administration has determined to adopt toward the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, is both interesting and important. It is stated that the conquered islands will be continued under a strong military government; that all judiciary positions will be administered by army officers; that the islands will be kept out of politics as much as possible, until the American people have had an opportunity to study them; that they will probably retain their present currency systems; that they will have tariffs of their own, and that the United States will collect duties on imports from the islands, the same as though they still belonged to a foreign sovereignty.

The last clause of this programme is perhaps the most important. As The Times has shown, the admission of products into the United States free of duty from these Spanish islands would undoubtedly have a serious demoralizing effect upon many important American industries, such as the beet sugar, tobacco and citrus fruit industries, which would be unable to compete with countries where labor is exceedingly cheap. This has been one of the leading objections to the annexation of the islands. Under the programme, as above outlined, that objection would be removed, and the question of annexation would be narrowed down to its desirability or otherwise, from a political standpoint.

An interesting compilation of facts in regard to the railways of the United States has been made by an official of the Pullman Palace Car Company. We are in the habit of considering that the development of railroads in the United States has about reached its maximum, that is to say, that the increase from now on will be proportionately smaller than it has been during the past quarter of a century. The official referred to shows, however, that if the United States, exclusive of Alaska, had as many miles of railroad proportionately as the State of Illinois, it would have 600,000 miles of such roads, or considerably more than three times its present mileage, which would be a great mileage than that of all existing railroads in the world. Notwithstanding this, the figures given in regard to the railroads in the United States are big enough. The total length of all tracks in the United States today is 244,500 miles. The value of the roads is placed at over \$11,000,000,000. The roads employ 850,000 persons, the average pay of each being \$565. Exclusive of sleeping-cars, there are now 1,325,000 cars of all kinds, and 36,000 locomotives. The freight trains for the year ended September 1 carried 760,000,000 tons of freight, and the passenger trains carried 550,000,000 passengers, receiving for this service \$275,000,000. Finally, only one passenger was killed for every 2,250,000 carried, which looks like a very small percentage, considering the frequency with which accidents are reported in the papers.

Whoever presents himself to the people of this State as a candidate for the United States Senate must stand on the San Pedro Harbor position and unequivocal in his position in opposition to the scheme of Collis P. Huntington to divert a large portion of the San Pedro appropriation to the construction of a private harbor at Santa Monica. This the legislators from this end of the State will insist upon knowing all about before their votes can be secured for any man, no matter where he falls from or what his name may be. San Pedro Harbor and its improvement is the vital question in this section of California, and a Senator is demanded who will stand where Senator White stood—strong and valiant in opposition to the greed of the Southern Pacific of Kentucky. No other variety of candidate for the Senate need apply.

The Republican city ticket was put in the field by as able and independent a body of delegates as ever assembled here or elsewhere. It is headed by Fred Eaton, a man who has grown up with the city, and who holds the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, and his associate candidates on the ticket are all men who stand well in the community and are indorsed as being honest and capable. Against this ticket is pitted an organized appetite, whose only principle is an everlasting hunger for official power. The intelligent voters of Los Angeles will probably know just how to cast their ballots at the December election in order to secure for this municipality the very best service attainable at this time, and that will be by voting the Republican ticket in its entirety.

Under the new charter the Mayor is given greater power in the appointment of various boards and officers, thereby locating the responsibility for any abuse of such power, which cannot now be located because it is exercised by the Council, and the Councilmen are actually responsible only to their several wards. The Mayor, elected at large, is responsible to the public at large, and if any failure of his public duty occurs, his responsibility will be plainly apparent, whereby it results that there will be a powerful stimulus toward keeping the Mayor in the right line of his duty.

The Evening Huntingtonette, which knows it name, no matter what one may call it, explains at considerable length its dissatisfaction with this great religious daily, but still refrains from giving the names of the candidates on the Republican county ticket

that ought not to have been elected, because they were bad, vile, wicked men. The Twilight Evader must not dodge the issue. Let us have the names of those unworthy men who are so bad that even the Evening Wall finds fault with them.

The yellow journals and their yellow correspondents continue to talk as if a resumption of hostilities with Spain were not improbable. Common sense, based on the military conditions in the two countries alone, ought to be sufficient to convince the most apprehensive that the contingency of Spain's again taking up arms against the United States is very remote. If the United States has more fighting to do it will probably be with native insurgents.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Denver Post, alludes to the fact that the Cubans around Santiago who used to work for \$1 a week are now on a strike because they get only \$1 a day. What does the Post think the Cubans were fighting for if not to acquire all the frills of the American people which includes walking delegates, strikes, lockouts and other troublous critters and things?

Secretary Dick of the Republican National Committee, says that committee will have literature ready to send out the day after the nomination for President in the campaign of 1900 is made. He might have added that the work of preparing this literature in advance will be much facilitated by the fact that it will not be necessary to wait until the convention has acted before it will be known who the nominee will be. The people at large have already nominated William McKinley.

The letter from Heldmaier & Neu, who are to build the San Pedro breaker, to the San Pedro Chamber of Commerce, shows that the contractors, while they have been very quiet about it, have already accomplished a large amount of work. Although there has been no reason to doubt that the terms of the contract would be met, it is gratifying to know how things are progressing and that they are progressing.

We want a strong man for Mayor of Los Angeles—a man of affairs, a man of character, a man of purpose, a man of achievement. Such a man is Fred Eaton. There is no politics in this municipal proposition, it is merely a question of men, and by long odds Fred Eaton is the man.

The Evening Enumerator complains that The Times has called it thirty-eight names, which is probably true. But it is a dampflock in more than thirty-eight different ways, and we shall find new and fitting names for more of its many kinds of dampflockiness in due course of time.

The newspaper correspondents who accompanied Emperor William found that it took almost as hard riding to keep up with him as it did for his aides to keep in sight of Gen. Phil Sheridan on the occasion of that officer's famous ride to Winchester, twenty miles away.

Li Hung Chang has been given charge of the Yellow River, his duty being to prevent that stream from getting on benders and inundating the country. If Li makes a success of this job, we ought to get him over here to look after the Mississippi during the June rise.

Leave New Jersey to do something terrible. A chemist in that State claims to be able to make plug to bacco that "is just as good as the real thing." If this chemist is telling the truth we are mighty glad New Jersey is not in the United States.

The second loss of the Maria Teresa was much more humiliating than the first, and what is still more binding, the onus falls upon the American navy. Let us hope that this affair may be probed to the bottom and those who are guilty made examples of.

The guesses of Willie Hearst's two papers, both daily, as to the result of the election, quite equaled a yellowness the war news which those same newspapers printed to the embarrassment and disgust of the American nation.

Their horses are picked leagues away.

Their sabres are on the nail;

They have taken the ride at break of day;

They have taken the narrow trail.

The shimmering blade of the bayonet

Is red in the dawning sun;

Will burn with a ruddier crimson yet,

Or ever the work is done.

Now why do the scavenger grave crabs go

A-cluttering about the jungle floor;

Or the vulture hovering low;

It may be that he can tell.

In yonder the gleam of a mountain stream

Is like the green of the jungle brown

And cuddle your stock and shoot.

The hunters stripped to the cartridge belt

And stalked in the seething mass;

The Indian fighters crawled and knelt,

And pulled at the rifle blade.

Kentucky fought with grim delight

But the football rubbered his height

And plunged for the deadly goal.

They both died of the driving rain

Or stood and died of the heat.

But that they could fight no more.

Then, volleying low at the hidden foe,

They rushed him—two to ten;

They were trained in the rule of an iron school.

And they were their colonel's men.

From thicket to thicket, and glade to glade,

And out to the jungle's margin,

They harried him back o'er a clotted track

And formed for the same charge.

Hark to the yell of the rebel yell,

The bugle call, and death!

They rode him o'er the blood of the Macbeths

Revived in the fighting Jew;

White, up on the right, like a storm at night,

With the rivine flame,

Their eyes ashine, in a steadfast line,

The negro troopers came.

Sons of the past—her best and last—

At Freedom's bugle call,

The races sweep the conquered keep,

The tag that shatters all.

When we trust our weak to the clashing steel,

The land calls forth her own,

Then it's her, for the men of heart and brain

And blood and brawn and bone!

Broadsabot, buckskin, carb of blue or tan—

Rip it with a bullet, and beneath it find

Iron-featured regular, swarthy volunteer,

Chums in fighting-fellowship—charging with a cheer.

—Arthur Gasterman in the Criterion.

Three New York ministers have come out for Teddy Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for the Presi-

dency in 1900. We have a sort of notion that Theodore will have to wait until 1904 before we will have time to consider his claims for that position.

The Indians of the Northwest are now playing football. This will tend to hasten the red man from the scene of action with a regular rush.

The war tax appears to have come to stay for quite a visit. Well, we must expect to pay for the luxury of looking those Spaniards.

Queen Victoria acknowledges that she is somewhat fond of American girls. How could she help it?

Prescott, Ariz., has a new paper called "The Dinner Horn." Surely nobody will object to its too.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

The Times freely publishes the names of its correspondents, especially topics without holding itself responsible for the expressions. Letters should be brief, plainly written, clear in statement and properly worded for the attention of the editor. Anonymity is not encouraged. Cut the name of the writer, or the name of the paper, or the name of the town, or the name of the state, or the name of the country, or the name of the nation, or the name of the world, or the name of the universe, or the name of the galaxy, or the name of the universe, or the name of the galaxy, or the name of the universe, or the name of the galaxy, or the name of the universe, or the name of the galaxy, or the



## THE "OTHER PERSON"

## CASEBEER SAYS HIS DAUGHTER HELPED TO BEAT HIM.

Mrs. Rogers Alleged to Have Assisted Williams in the Assault on the Old Man.

## LONG LIST OF DOMESTIC WOES.

## FAMILY SKELETONS AGAIN AIRED IN OPEN COURT.

Prosecution Nearly Completes Its Case in the Examination of I. B. Williams for Felony-The Evidence.

The Casebeer family skeletons were again trooping about Justice Morrison's court yesterday. There is a large assortment of these relics, and the lawyers are seeing to it that the whole lot shall receive a complete airing.

The preliminary examination of Isaac B. Williams for assault to murder his father-in-law, J. W. Casebeer, was resumed in the morning, and held the boards most continuously throughout the day. When court adjourned late in the afternoon the prosecution had not yet concluded its side of the case, and it will probably take at least one day more to hear all the evidence.

The feature of yesterday's proceedings was the cross-examination of the venerable complaining witness by Attorney Hunsaker. Although many traps were laid to catch the old man in contradicting himself, he stuck closely to the story told on direct examination. Incidentally he disclosed a good deal of his family history, and for the first time gave an inkling as to the identity of the mysterious person, who, according to Casebeer's story, assisted in making the murderous assault.

## MRS. ROGERS ACCUSED.

In his previous testimony, Casebeer always referred guardedly to the second assailant as the "other person," and never as the "other man." The impression made on most of his hearers, however, was that the "other person" was also a man, dwelling in woman's apparel.

Williams is alleged to have been in a position to see whether any one had come in a hack. A few days after Williams again brought up the subject, and said he did not think Casebeer was badly hurt. Later he asked Casebeer whether Casebeer had told him that he recognized the man (Williams) as one of his assailants. Casebeer declined to respond to any of Williams's feelings for information as to what he knew about the matter. He said he told him that he preferred to reserve his testimony until called upon to give it in court.

"You were not so reserved when Casebeer called on you for information," interjected Mr. Hunsaker.

"Casebeer called three times at my house to see me about the matter. I told him it was a deplorable affair and should be fixed up in the court of justice. He did not seem to me for information about what I knew or had overheard. He simply said he would trust me to tell the truth when I was summoned as a witness," was in substance Cokely's reply.

Miss Cokely, Mrs. Northrup, her mother, corroborated Cokely's testimony in regard to the arrival of the hack, and seeing Casebeer approach Williams's house, but neither of them was in a position to see whether any one met him at the door.

## GOODMAN LOST HIS NOTES.

Detective J. G. Goodman, the last witness of the day, said he had lost the memoranda he made at the time he investigated the affair over a year ago. All he could remember distinctly, without the aid of his notes, was that he met Williams in front of his house, and that Casebeer, after the assault, and Williams told him he was not at home that night, and therefore knew nothing about the affair.

At this point Mr. Shinn, the defense attorney, announced that he had but one witness left to put on the stand.

Dr. Ralph Hagan, the police surgeon, who would testify as to the nature of Casebeer's wounds. Dr. Hagan was not present and could not be reached by telephone, so an adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock this morning. Justice Morris, at the request of counsel for the defense, promising meanwhile to visit the scene of the assault in order to familiarize himself with the surroundings.

## DOMESTIC DISCOURSES.

The cross examination also brought out the admission that the old man had been sued five times by his wife for divorce, and in addition to his troubles with his daughters, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Williams, his son Bruce had also turned against him and threatened to kill him if he attempted to have Mrs. Williams sent to prison.

Williams was carrying a catalogue of domestic woes besides the beating and stabbing the old man had undergone. It seemed astonishing, yesterday, that he survived to tell the tale at the age of three-score years and ten. Although seemingly very feeble, he withstood the strain of cross-examination very well and demonstrated that he was still a good deal of fighting spirit left in his decrepit old body.

## FATHER AND DAUGHTER.

It was 11:30 o'clock when the cross-examination was finished and he was assisted from the witness-chair to a seat in the jury box. He sat there a short while and listened to the succeeding testimony. Then to the great astonishment of most of the spectators, he beckoned to his daughter, Mrs. Williams, with whom he was supposed to be at deadly enmity. She handed her sleeping babe to a friend and stepped into the jury box and took a seat beside her father. They conversed briefly and apparently in a friendly manner, the old man's mouth twitching occasionally as though it was difficult for him to conceal his pent up feelings. Mrs. Williams felt his hands and appeared solicitous about his health. Presently she and Casebeer's physician, his constant attendant, lifted the old man to his feet and assisted him out of the courtroom in a court against his son-in-law.

## BALLONA MYSTERY.

Coroner's Jury Hails Between Suicide and Murder.

The body of a man, the finding of which in the Ballona Lagoon last Sunday developed a mystery, was buried in Santa Monica yesterday, with the identity still undiscovered. The Coroner's inquest was held yesterday afternoon. Upon suggestion of the Coroner, the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by a gunshot wound, whether homicidal or suicidal we are unable to say.

Deputy Sheriffs Clements, Woodward, Davis and Barnhill attended the inquest, made an examination of the clothing found on the body, and found the man had been about the Ballona Lagoon, but their efforts to penetrate the mystery seem to have been fruitless. Among the people who have been connected with the investigation of the case there is a tendency to hallow between opinions of suicide and murder, with the inclination toward the latter.

The laundry mark, "N 51 L," spoken of in yesterday's Times, was found in two places on the underwear. The styles of those two markings were so different as to indicate that they had not been made by the same person.

A close inspection of one of the socks revealed another mark which may have been intended as an indication of the marking on the underwear, but it looked like "N F 1 H." The fact was brought out that there was sand in the pockets of the clothing, and that where the body was found there was nothing but dark mud. It was remarked that the shoes and trousers were of better quality than the other clothing.

## Margerie's Knock-out Blow.

Margerie Dean, a young woman of the half world, and C. E. Johnson, a former messenger boy who has been consorting with her for some time, pleaded guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace in the Police Court yesterday, and were fined \$3 each.

The cause of the row was Margerie's jealousy. She saw Johnson in the company of another girl on Third street, and when she dictated the letter to Miss Carter comprising the Williamses of his proposed visit to Los Angeles, Carter hastened to Los Angeles after hearing of the assault on Casebeer, and saw him in the Receiving Hospital. He was severely wounded on the head and side. He helped to take care of the old man for several weeks after his return to Santa Barbara. Casebeer had been very feeble ever since the assault. The old man had been in poor health for several months previous to starting on his ill-fated trip to Los Angeles, but prior to his family troubles he was a remarkably strong and active man for one of his age.

## THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

At the afternoon session of the court, Mrs. Mary Alice Lewis, widow of the late banker, S. J. Lewis, testified as to the finding of Casebeer after his severe beating. The Lewis residence is on Third street near Lucas avenue, where the assault was made on the night of October 9. Mrs. Lewis said the family were aroused after midnight by hearing moans and cries for help. She and two other members of the family went out to investigate and found the old man sitting in the gutter. He was bleeding from wounds on the head and was delirious, not being able to give any account of himself or how he came to be in such a sorry plight. Mrs. Lewis's son found a splintered walking stick near by which was evidently the weapon that had been used in the mur-

derous attack. Miss Lewis telephoned for the police, and the unfortunate man was removed to the Receiving Hospital.

## THE HACKMAN'S STORY.

Arthur Lindley, the hackman who drove Casebeer to the Williams residence on Rockwood street, recounted the incidents of the trip. The vital point of his testimony was that he saw a man come out of the door to meet Casebeer, as the old man approached the house. He could not tell the man distinctly, but in size and general appearance, as nearly as he could remember, he resembled the defendant, Williams.

The statement by Lindley is the only corroboration the prosecution has of Casebeer's testimony that Williams was at home and met him at the door.

## NEIGHBORS' OBSERVATIONS.

The next witness, Samuel R. Cokely, gave some important testimony, also. He is a resident of San Pedro now, but lived at No. 1546 Rockwood street, the second lot west of the Williams residence, at the time of the Casebeer assault. Cokely corroborated the testimony of previous witnesses in regard to the man who came out of the door in a hack. Lindley stopped in front of Cokely's house and came into the yard to inquire where Williams lived. Cokely saw Casebeer enter the yard of Williams's house, but his view was not so good as he could not tell whether any one opened the door. After news of the assault on Casebeer was published in the morning papers, Williams spoke to Cokely about the matter. He said he was not at home that night and had not seen Casebeer at all. He did not know who any one had come in a hack. A few days after Casebeer was badly hurt. Later he asked Cokely whether Casebeer had told him that he recognized the man (Williams) as one of his assailants. Cokely declined to respond to any of Williams's feelings for information as to what he knew about the matter. He said he told him that he preferred to reserve his testimony until called upon to give it in court.

"You were not so reserved when Casebeer called on you for information," interjected Mr. Hunsaker.

"Casebeer called three times at my house to see me about the matter. I told him it was a deplorable affair and should be fixed up in the court of justice. He did not seem to me for information about what I knew or had overheard. He simply said he would trust me to tell the truth when I was summoned as a witness," was in substance Cokely's reply.

Miss Cokely, Mrs. Northrup, her mother, corroborated Cokely's testimony in regard to the arrival of the hack, and seeing Casebeer approach Williams's house, but neither of them was in a position to see whether any one met him at the door.

## GOODMAN LOST HIS NOTES.

Detective J. G. Goodman, the last witness of the day, said he had lost the memoranda he made at the time he investigated the affair over a year ago. All he could remember distinctly, without the aid of his notes, was that he met Williams in front of his house, and that Casebeer, after the assault, and Williams told him he was not at home that night, and therefore knew nothing about the affair.

At this point Mr. Shinn, the defense attorney, announced that he had but one witness left to put on the stand.

Dr. Ralph Hagan, the police surgeon, who would testify as to the nature of Casebeer's wounds. Dr. Hagan was not present and could not be reached by telephone, so an adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock this morning. Justice Morris, at the request of counsel for the defense, promising meanwhile to visit the scene of the assault in order to familiarize himself with the surroundings.

## LINE OF DEFENSE.

It is understood that the defense will put on a number of witnesses to rebut the testimony given by the other side. Williams will seek to prove an alibi as was clearly indicated by the line of cross-examination conducted by Mr. Hunsaker, great stress being laid upon the fact that Lindley is the only witness of the water question. In clear, dispassionate language he explained the present position of affairs. The election of Fred Eaton, a thoroughly trained engineer, who once served the city in that capacity, who formerly was connected with the water company, and who is thoroughly familiar with the plant and with the best means of defending the city's interests in a settlement of the problem, was urged with force and finality. Mr. Haas explained wherein the interests of the people need to be considered when the water is ours, and why the Republican nominees are the men best fitted to protect them. His address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

"The water in the river is ours," said Mr. Haas. "The streets are inalienably ours. The privilege of distributing the water is ours, merely leased for a period, which has expired, to an independent corporation. We should not be called upon to pay a penny for the water for the use of the people, and for the privilege of using the streets for all these things belong to us. What the water company deserves at our hands is payment for the actual mercantile value of the pipes in the ground, the conduits and the distributing system. Not one penny should we pay beyond a fair and just price for water for the use of the people.

Mr. Haas sketched the history of Fred Eaton's career in Los Angeles. He told how the young and ambitious man, willing to do anything to earn an honest living, if only to dig ditches, rose to be consulting engineer of the water company, left its service, and became superintendant of the various irrigation companies, served the city as City Engineer, while in that office unmasking an attempt on the part of the company to steal a water supply from the city, and finally was nominated for the office of Mayor by the unanimous vote of one of the largest conventions ever held in Los Angeles, a convention untrammeled and unshackled from bosom.

Mr. Haas' address was well received by the spectators.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was well received by the spectators.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

Mr. Haas' address was the most convincing because of the absence of political claptrap and wild mouthings, which characterize the Democratic orator's discussion of the water question, and sometimes serve him as a mask to hide his genuine views.

## Events in Society.

The society columns of the Sunday Times are closed at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Among the largest and most delightful affairs that will mark the winter season in society where the card party and bal masque given yesterday afternoon and evening in Kramer's Hall, on South Grand avenue, by Mrs. Otheman Stevens, Mrs. Edward D. Silent and Mrs. Sumner P. Hunt; three of Los Angeles' leading society ladies. The afternoon was devoted to progressive hearts, and thirty tables were arranged in the handsome cardroom on the first floor. The decorations carried out an original idea of the decorator, Miss Anna Bancroft, who was in charge. The colors were pink, white and green. The large room was handsomely decorated with long ropes of smilax arranged overhead in a canopy effect, and interspersed with garlands of flowers. The walls of the room were a frieze of shells and rushes studded here and there with pink-shaded electric lights. The first prize, a gold-mounted traveling clock, was captured by Miss Delta Clemons. Mrs. Richard Mercer carried off second prize, a silver top, and a cigarette holder. Third prize was won by Miss Ashbury Kent, who received a cut-glass, silver-mounted ink well. Mrs. Alexander Campbell received a Roanoke tea caddy as consolation award. At the conclusion of the games elaborate refreshments were served under the direction of Slaten. During the afternoon music was furnished by the Klaus Orchestra. The hostesses were assisted in receiving and entertaining at the cardroom by Miss Anna Bancroft, Mrs. Allen Balch, Misses Florence Silent, Florence Jones and Abby Easton. Mrs. Silent wore a simple gown of white muslin, garnished with Valenciennes lace. Mrs. Stevens wore a handsome black satin skirt and a wide sash of alternate rows of blue satin ribbon and Valenciennes lace. Mrs. Hunt's gown consisted of a black skirt of brocaded satin, with a waist of pale pink silk and lace. The card party was followed by a grand ball, given in the same place in the evening. It was the largest and most brilliant society event in the history of Los Angeles. The handsome large ballroom was exquisitely decorated with papyrus, palm fronds and pink and white chrysanthemums. The quantity powdered hair and the many handsome gowns worn by the ladies added beauty and color to the scene. The cardroom was converted into a banquet-room in the evening. Thirty tables were arranged in the form of a hollow square, and were decorated with white feathered chrysanthemums arranged in pitcher vases, the handles of which were tied with bows of pink satin ribbon. Forty pink canaries were arranged in artificial pink chrysanthemums, and the pink scene, and sword palms added beauty to the general effect. The decorations of the entire house were the handsomest and most artistic ever seen in Los Angeles. In the evening the hostesses and their attendants joined in the operations. Lowinsky's Orchestra furnished music for the dance. Nine hundred invitations were issued, and there were over six hundred guests present to the two functions.

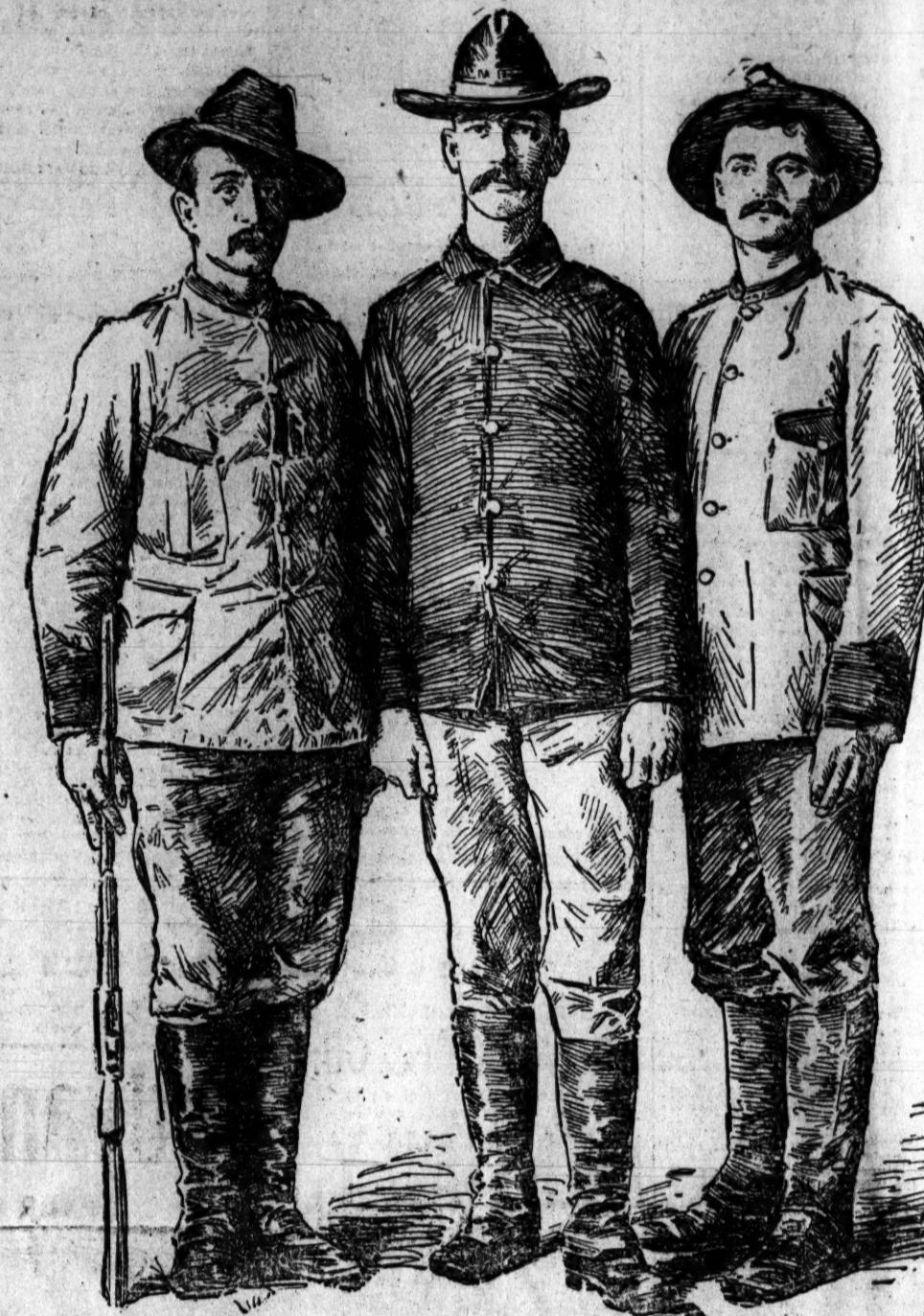
Miss Mary M. Chapin and A. M. Jamison, both of Santa Monica, were married Tuesday morning in the Episcopal Church of St. Augustine-by-the-Sea, which was filled with their friends. The decorations, which were placed by the ladies of St. Margaret's Guild, were very elaborate. The chancel was carpeted in white, and the side rail was decorated with festoons of smilax tied with white ribbon and jardinières of papyrus, umbrella plants and ferns. The altar, which was spread with rich embroidered cloth, was decorated with white chrysanthemums and ferns. The arches and pillars were heavily festooned with smilax. Dr. R. W. Hill of Los Angeles, acted as best man, and Miss Alice Ball of Pasadena was maid of honor. The bride's white swiss over white taffeta and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and ferns. The bride was gowned in white English lawn over white silk and plain skirt with train. The bodice was trimmed with lace. The bride was wearing a full veil caught up with orange and white sashes and white alabaster. The bride's mother wore a silk gown in which she was married thirty-one years ago. The ushers led the way to the altar. Next came the maid of honor, followed by the bride, leaning on the arm of her mother, who gave her away. The bridal party were met by the groom and best man at the chancel rail. The ritual ceremony was conducted by Rev. E. E. Avery, the rector. The wedding marches were played by Arthur Gayford, the organist. The usher were Messrs. Lee Chambers and Fred M. Comas. Mr. and Mrs. Jamison are spending their honeymoon in and about San Francisco. They will be at home in Santa Monica after December 1.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Thomas, No. 22 Grand avenue, was the scene of a pretty home wedding yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, when the latter's sister, Mrs. Anna Frasch Smith, was married to G. L. Girard Drake of Tucson. Father Michael McAuliffe of the Cathedral officiated. The ceremony was witnessed by only immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties. The entire house was exquisitely decorated, the colors soft and delicate, pink and green. The hall was decorated with Euphorbia, ivy, twined about the stair railing, papyrus and chrysanthemum. Long ropes of smilax were arranged in the parlor, reaching from the corners of the room to the chandeliers in the center. The room was filled with papyrus, palms and large white ferns. Many chrysanthemums. Portieres of smilax were artistically arranged in the large bay window, where the ceremony took place, and overhead were butterfly bows of broad white satin ribbon. Drapes were exuded, and the room was lighted with pink velubine, pink shaded with green. The dining-room and library were decorated with ropes of smilax, carnations, bride's roses and chrysanthemums. The bride was exquisitely gowned in ivory-tinted satin made with a long train, and yoke and sleeves of pink lawn. Her long flowing veil of white tulle was also embellished with point lace. She carried a bouquet of white and purple violets. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served by Christopher & Sharpe. The table was ornamented with a center of pink roses, and extending from the center of the table to the end of the dining-room was shaded with tall, silver candelabra, shaded with green. Those seated at the breakfast table were: Mr. and Mrs. Jean Girard Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Drake of Tucson. Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Thomas, Mrs. Anna Frasch, Mrs. Hutchcroft, Hill, Miss Julia Wistow and Father McAuliffe. The bride received many handsome presents. Mr. and Mrs. Drake left on the noon train for San Francisco. Upon their return they will reside in their newly-constructed home in Eleventh street, where there will be a home to their friends after January 1. The bride has resided in Los Angeles many years, where she is well known in social circles.

Edward D. Sheshan, State secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, was the guest of honor at a "smoker" given by that order in their hall, No. 705 South Main street, yesterday evening. There was a large attendance of

## Paine's Celery Compound

Roosevelt's Rough Riders Restored to Health by This Greatest of All Remedies.



Brought Him Back to Life.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1898.

Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co. Gentlemen: I might have broken down now, but it would be a surprise to me as it was to the other boys who knew me at home. But the Spaniards kept us busy, when we were not busy on our own account getting ready for the big fight. That I was a member of the Roosevelt Regiment I shall always be proud, and the fights at Las Quemas and at San Juan Hill will be things to talk about for many a year.

God knows I broke down soon enough, as I was not fit to be a great surprise to me as it was to the other boys who knew me at home. But the Spaniards kept us busy, when we were not busy on our own account getting ready for the big fight. That I was a member of the Roosevelt Regiment I shall always be proud, and the fights at Las Quemas and at San Juan Hill will be things to talk about for many a year.

But I would not have lived to talk about them if I had not found something to brace my nerves up again after the siege I had of it at Santiago with dysentery and slow fever. I got so ill so I could hardly shoot, and felt like I did not care whether I did or not.

I lost twenty pounds in weight, and a lot more than that in spirit, if you can measure a fellow's spirit that way. Half a dozen Mexican bullets hit me, but not one of them did more harm than the Cuban climate, and the mud in the Santiago trenches did. As soon as I found I was sick and my nerves were all gone I hunted for a tonic. I found it on the way back north, when I got some of the Paine's celery compound I saw other men using.

How it braced me up my picture will show better than anything else. It is the greatest nerve restorer that can be made, for it brings all the force there is in a man to the surface.

E. E. HOIT,

Dango, Colo.

Sold by Sale &amp; Son Drug Company.

members to meet the secretary and his friend, M. F. Sullivan, of San Francisco, who accompanied him. Mr. Sheshan represented the order at the national convention, held in Trenton, N. J., last June, and in City and County Tax Collector-elect of San Francisco. An informal programme consisted of a comediette in two acts and vocal and instrumental music.

Mrs. Wilbur Parker has gone East for the winter. Mr. Parker will spend the winter in Mexico looking after his mining interests.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sinsabaugh returned from their wedding trip through the East.

The regular meeting of the Los Angeles, W.C.T.U. will be held today at 2:30 o'clock, in the parlors of the First Congregational Church, corner of Sixth and Hill streets. An address will be given by Mrs. L. M. Hutton, on the "Scientific Temperance Instruction."

Capt. Overton gave a box party at the Orpheum Monday night, followed by a supper at the Van Nuys. There were present: Mrs. Lucia Burnett, Dr. and Mrs. N. J. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Carpenter.

have arrived in Los Angeles, and have taken apartments at the Hotel Van Nuys for the winter.

The members of the Stanton Relief Corps gave an entertainment in Music Hill yesterday evening. The programme consisted of a comediette in two acts and vocal and instrumental music.

Mr. Wilbur Parker has gone East for the winter. Mr. Parker will spend the winter in Mexico looking after his mining interests.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sinsabaugh returned from their wedding trip through the East.

The regular meeting of the Los Angeles, W.C.T.U. will be held today at 2:30 o'clock, in the parlors of the First Congregational Church, corner of Sixth and Hill streets. An address will be given by Mrs. L. M. Hutton, on the "Scientific Temperance Instruction."

Capt. Overton gave a box party at the Orpheum Monday night, followed by a supper at the Van Nuys. There were present: Mrs. Lucia Burnett, Dr. and Mrs. N. J. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Carpenter.

CLEAN THE VACANT LOTS.

A Protest Against the Promiscuous Dumping of Garbage.

The common nuisance of the dumping of offensive garbage on vacant lots where it annoys neighboring residents is to be fought by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the board of directors, Secretary F. J. Zeechendaal yesterday sent to Health Officer L. M. Powers the following communication calling his attention to the state of affairs.

The attention of this association has been called to the practice in the resi-

dence portion of this city of depositing and dumping garbage and other offal on vacant lots. The debris is allowed to remain and decay, thereby causing sickness to those adjacent residents, and in a general way jeopardizing the health of this city.

I have been instructed by the board of directors of this association to bring this matter to your notice and to request you to take such steps as in your judgment will be necessary either by placing signs on vacant lots warning people not to dump any garbage there, or through a more stringent enforcement of the law by the arrest of the guilty parties."

Kaiser at Malta.

VALETTA, (Island of Malta,) Nov. 15.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern with the Emperor and Empress of Germany on board, arrived here today escorted by the German warship Helgoland and the British torpedo-destroyers Ardent and Banshee. The forts and ships exchanged salutes with the Hohenzollern.

156 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

HOURS—12 to 4 and 7 to 8; Tel. Green 261

Sundays, 11 to 1.

Dr. Pritchard, The Pioneer

Official Barber, 1001 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

and Chronic Diseases, and all Female Diseases a specialty. Private Hospital. Send for book free.

156 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

HOURS—12 to 4 and 7 to 8; Tel. Green 261

Sundays, 11 to 1.

Dr. Pritchard, The Pioneer

Official Barber, 1001 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

and Chronic Diseases, and all Female Diseases a specialty. Private Hospital. Send for book free.

156 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

HOURS—12 to 4 and 7 to 8; Tel. Green 261

Sundays, 11 to 1.

Dr. Pritchard, The Pioneer

Official Barber, 1001 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

and Chronic Diseases, and all Female Diseases a specialty. Private Hospital. Send for book free.

156 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

HOURS—12 to 4 and 7 to 8; Tel. Green 261

Sundays, 11 to 1.

Dr. Pritchard, The Pioneer

Official Barber, 1001 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

and Chronic Diseases, and all Female Diseases a specialty. Private Hospital. Send for book free.

156 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

HOURS—12 to 4 and 7 to 8; Tel. Green 261

Sundays, 11 to 1.

Dr. Pritchard, The Pioneer

Official Barber, 1001 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

and Chronic Diseases, and all Female Diseases a specialty. Private Hospital. Send for book free.

156 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

HOURS—12 to 4 and 7 to 8; Tel. Green 261

Sundays, 11 to 1.

Dr. Pritchard, The Pioneer

Official Barber, 1001 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

and Chronic Diseases, and all Female Diseases a specialty. Private Hospital. Send for book free.

156 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

HOURS—12 to 4 and 7 to 8; Tel. Green 261

Sundays, 11 to 1.

Dr. Pritchard, The Pioneer

Official Barber, 1001 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

and Chronic Diseases, and all Female Diseases a specialty. Private Hospital. Send for book free.

156 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

HOURS—12 to 4 and 7 to 8; Tel. Green 261

Sundays, 11 to 1.

Dr. Pritchard, The Pioneer

Official Barber, 1001 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

and Chronic Diseases, and all Female Diseases a specialty. Private Hospital. Send for book free.

156 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

HOURS—12 to 4 and 7 to 8; Tel. Green 261

Sundays, 11 to 1.

Dr. Pritchard, The Pioneer

Official Barber, 1001 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

and Chronic Diseases, and all Female Diseases a specialty. Private Hospital. Send for book free.

156 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

HOURS—12 to 4 and 7 to 8; Tel. Green 261

Sundays, 11 to 1.

Dr. Pritchard, The Pioneer

Official Barber, 1001 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

and Chronic Diseases, and all Female Diseases a specialty. Private Hospital. Send for book free.

156 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

HOURS—12 to 4 and 7 to 8; Tel. Green 261

Sundays, 11 to 1.

Dr. Pritchard, The Pioneer

Official Barber, 1001 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

and Chronic Diseases, and all Female Diseases a specialty. Private Hospital. Send for book free.

156 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

HOURS—12 to 4 and 7 to 8; Tel. Green 261

Sundays, 11 to 1.

Dr. Pritchard, The Pioneer

Official Barber, 1001 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

and Chronic Diseases, and all Female Diseases a specialty. Private Hospital. Send for book free.





